OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1747. [N°. 191.]

Oh, ye wretched Peace-makers,
Tom, Harry, Philip, Jack!
Who have loſt our Trade,
Our Rights betray'd, &c.

TOM. DURFEY.

AS his Majeſty, in his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, has been pleaſed to inform us, that the *Dutch* have given Orders for committing Hoſtilities *every where* againſt the *French* King and his Subjects; and at the ſame time, that a Congreſs is actually agreed to be held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*; I think I can't do better than communicate to my Readers the following Extract from a Pamphlet * publiſhed about the Time this Parliament was choſen; which, all Mankind muſt allow, agrees in every Particular with our Author's Wiſhes, as if the Electors, throughout the whole Nation, had been influenced by the Advice he gives in the Choice they have made of their Repreſentatives; from whoſe Wiſdom and uninfluenced Conſiderations we can alone hope for Salvation in the preſent extraordinary Criſis.

The Author examines the Reaſons alledged for the precipitate Diſſolution of the laſt Parliament; one of which was, that the *Dutch* were ſhy of entering into any Concert with us, 'till they ſhould ſee the Complexion of a new *ſeptennial* Parliament. Upon this the Author argues as follows:

MUST not your Lordſhip likewiſe ſee, that if this of the *Dutch* refuſing to enter into any Concert with us, 'till they ſee the Complexion of a new *ſeptennial* Parliament, be the true Reaſon for diſſolving the laſt, we have Reaſon to apprehend the Conſequences, ſhould our M—— be provided with a Parliament that has a *greater Regard* for *their Safety*, than for the Safety of their Country. As we cannot be attacked by Land, we may carry on a War by Sea, both againſt *France* and *Spain*, if it were for Twenty Years, without ſo much as one Ally upon the Continent: By ſuch a War we may ruin the Trade and Finances of both, and very much enrich ourſelves; for as we may in a great Meaſure prevent their getting any Supply of *Naval Stores*, it will be impoſſible for them, during the Courſe of the War, if they had Seamen, to increaſe their Navy ſo as to be near an equal Match for us at Sea. But the *Dutch* may be attacked by Land; and therefore, before we invite them into the War, we ſhould conſider well, whether we have ſuch a Confederacy upon the Continent as may protect them at Land; for otherwiſe we ſhall precipitate their Ruin, and by endeavouring to defend them, we ſhall render our own infallible. We are now, by the Land-War, running ſeveral Millions in Debt yearly: If we engage the *Dutch*, we ſhall be obliged to encreaſe our Expence at Land, and cannot diminiſh our Expence at Sea: We muſt therefore run faſter in Debt than we do at preſent; and before we can put an End to the War, *our Credit may break*. If this Misfortune ſhould happen, our Exchequer would be ſhut up. Inſtead of aſſiſting the *Dutch at Land*, we ſhould not be able to *defend ourſelves at Sea*; and the Moment this happens to us *we are undone*.

Theſe Things ought to be ſeriouſly and fairly enquired into by the new Parliament at its firſt Meeting, but our M—— will certainly prevent it, if we do not by the Wiſdom of our Choice put it out of their Power; becauſe, a Parliament that will do this, will next proceed to enquire, how the Affairs of *Europe* have been brought into ſuch a Situation, that the *Dutch*, with the utmoſt Aſſiſtance we can give, dare not attempt to defend themſelves by Arms, or to recover that Barrier which coſt us, as well as them, ſo much Blood and Treaſure to acquire. And our M—— muſt be ſenſible, that ſuch an Enquiry might probably end in their Diſgrace, perhaps their Ruin.

The other Reaſons for this Diſſolution, which I ſhall mention, are ſuch as are ſuggeſted by thoſe who are no Friends to the Adminiſtration, and yet one or more of them may be the true Reaſons. Firſt, It is ſuggeſted that our M—— foreſee ſome Misfortunes that are likely to happen abroad before the End of this Campaign, and that from thence they judge, they may more eaſily manage a general Election now whilſt the Minds of the People are in Suſpenſe, than they can expect to do next Summer, when theſe Misfortunes ſhall be publicly known and ſeverely felt. If our M—— do really foreſee any ſuch Misfortunes, it muſt be owned, that the late Diſſolution was at leaſt an artful, if not a prudent Step. But the very Suſpicion, or even the Poſſibility of this, ought to be a Reaſon with the People, to reject, at the next Election, every Gentleman that ſeems to ſtand upon M——l Intereſt. For if any ſignal Misfortune happens to us abroad, we ought to have a Parliament that will enquire freely, and judge impartially, who were the remote as well as the immmediate Authors of that Misfortune.

Another Reaſon ſuggeſted for this Diſſolution is, that our preſent M——, I mean the Principal, being of the negociating, puſillanimous Bully-School, which did ſo much Miſchief in *Europe* under a late Adminiſtration, they are reſolved to give us next Winter *a much worſe Convention* than that their Maſter preſented us with in the beginning of the Year 1739; and tho' they had no Reaſon to doubt of their meeting with a more ample Approbation from the laſt Parliament, than their Maſter could obtain from the preceding, yet they conſidered that the Nation would thereby be inflamed, that a general Election was neceſſarily to come on the next enſuing Summer, and that from a famous Precedent in 1714, they might be impeached by a ſubſequent Parliament, for what the preceding Parliament had approved. Whereas, by bringing on a general Election this Summer, they had a Chance to get, *by Surprize*, a new Parliament choſen, of much the ſame Complexion with the former; and if they could obtain the Approbation of the firſt Seſſion of a new *ſeptennial* Parliament, the national Flame would be over, and the Injury forgot, before it would be neceſſary to have a new Parliament choſen.

This, as the former, muſt be allowed to be a good Reaſon with regard to our M——; but with regard to the People, I think I need not offer any thing to prove, that it is a moſt ſolid Reaſon for their taking ſpecial Care, that the Parliament now to be choſen ſhall not be of the ſame Complexion with the laſt.

I am aware it may be ſaid, that if the *Dutch* conclude a Neutrality, or require greater Aſſiſtance from us than we are able or ought to give, our M—— muſt accept of any Terms of Peace that may be offered; and therefore they can have no Occaſion to fear a Parliamentary Diſapprobation, much leſs an Impeachment, nor need the People be ſolicitous about what ſort of Repreſentatives they chuſe, upon that Account. But ſuppoſing the *Dutch* to conclude a Neutrality, or to require greater Aſſiſtance from us than we are able, or ought to give; nay, ſuppoſing us deſerted by all our Allies upon the Continent, as we ſhall certainly be, as ſoon as they find us unwilling or unable to give them the Supplies they demand, could that be any Reaſon for our agreeing to any diſhonourable or diſadvantageous Terms of Peace? No: We ſhould then, luckily for us, be reduced to our proper Element the Ocean. Let us there exert our Strength; and if it be duly and vigorouſly exerted upon the Ocean and in *America*, I may venture to propheſy, that in a few Years we ſhall be able to drive the *French* at leaſt out of both *Indies*; becauſe, as I have ſaid, it will be impoſſible for them to encreaſe their Naval Strength, during the Continuance of a War with this Nation.

But, my Lord, if we at this Time agree to a diſadvantageous Peace; if we leave the *French* in Poſſeſſion of any part of their Conqueſts in this War, and reſtore them *Cape Breton*, or allow them to keep any Settlement they may have lately made in *Acadia*, can we doubt the Conſequence? They have in this War been made ſo ſenſible of their Weakneſs at Sea, that they will certainly take Advantage of the next Peace to improve, and they may improve their Naval Strength, ſo as to give us as much Reaſon to dread their Power at Sea, as their Neighbours upon the Continent have to dread their Power at Land. This of Courſe will make them find out that *Canada*, and thoſe vaſt Lakes in that Country, which they have now the full and ſole Poſſeſſion of, may furniſh them with Things more precious than Skins and Furs; I mean a boundleſs Fiſhery, a Multitude of expert Seamen, and an inexhauſtible Quantity of all ſorts of Naval Stores. Therefore, as we have them now, I may ſay, at our Mercy, with reſpect to their Poſſeſſions in the *new World*, though we ſhould be deſerted by all our Allies upon the Continent, we ought not to give them any Reſpite, 'till we have diſpoſſeſs'd them of every Foot of Ground, and every Privilege, in *North America* at leaſt. If they looſe their Poſſeſſions there, their late Conqueſts in *Europe* will do them more Hurt than Good; becauſe their inſiſting upon keeping thoſe Conqueſts will revive that Jealouſy among the other Powers of *Europe*, which now ſeems to be aſleep, or ſunk into a Jealouſy of another kind, which we have it in our Power to remove when we pleaſe; and when we do, then, and not 'till then, we ſhall find it eaſy to form ſuch a Confederacy upon *the Continent of Europe*, as will be able, with the Aſſiſtance of our Navy, and a very little of our Aſſiſtance in Money or Troops, to reduce the Power of *France at Land*.

Thus it muſt appear, that the *Dutch* may be forced into a Neutrality, the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia* may be forced into a ſeparate Peace, and yet it may be unneceſſary for us to ſubmit to any Terms of Peace, but ſuch as are conſiſtent with our Honour, and advantageous to our Trade and Navigation; upon this Occaſion, therefore, we ſhould be cautious of chuſing for our Repreſentative, any Gentleman that is known to have an indiſſoluble Connexion with that Set of M——, who, from the experienced Maxims of their School, muſt be preſumed too ready to ſacrifice both the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation to their own Eaſe, Safety, or Continuance in Power. But now ſuppoſe that, by our late Alliances and Counter-Alliances, our *oſtenſible* and *non-oſtenſible* Treaties, we have raiſed a Jealouſy againſt us among all the Maritime Powers

* *A Letter from a Travelling Tutor to a Noble young Lord*, &c.

of *Europe*, and that we ſhould find the *Dutch*, the *Portugueze*, the two Northern Crowns, &c. ready to join againſt us, rather than ſee us diſpoſſeſs *France* of her Dominions in *North America*. This, I ſhall grant, it is poſſible, from our preſent Circumſtances and late Conduct, to ſuppoſe, and upon this Suppoſition I ſhall admit, it would be neceſſary for us to conclude a Peace at any Rate; but then, ſhould not we have a Parliament that will freely, fairly, and ſtrictly enquire into the Conduct of thoſe who have been Principals or Acceſſories in bringing the Affairs of *Europe* into a Situation ſo fatal for this Nation? Can we expect this from the next Parliament, if a Majority of it ſhould conſiſt of thoſe very Principles and Acceſſories, or ſuch as have an Intereſt in their Impunity?

And towards the Concluſion our Author ſays, I have clearly pointed out to the People, whom they ought to chuſe, whom they ought to avoid chuſing upon this Occaſion: I hope I have given them ſufficient Reaſons for following my Advice. To this I have added a Method, by which they may from henceforth prevent their being ſold.——— If they do not put in Practice what I have propoſed, they deſerve to be ſold; they will be ſold to our M———, and by them, perhaps, to the *French*, under Pretence of *a ſafe and honourable* Peace; for what will not be declared to be ſuch, by thoſe Members who, after examining, in the moſt formal Manner, *the laſt famous Convention with* Spain, *expreſſed their moſt grateful Acknowledgments for his Majeſty's particular Care and tender Regard for the Intereſt of his People, in having obtained by the ſaid Convention a final Adjuſtment of their long depending Demands, for the Loſſes they had ſuſtained, and an expreſs Stipulation for a Payment to be made in a ſhort Time upon that Account?* I need not inform your Lordſhip, that all Compliments made *to the King* in ſuch Addreſſes, are, by the Cuſtom of Parliament, ſuppoſed to be made *to the M*——; and from this Pattern of Complaiſance *to a M*——— upon that Occaſion, what may not the People expect from *the ſame Members*, or their Friends, upon any future Occaſion of a like Nature? May they not expect to be ſold to the Houſe of *Bourbon* in the next Treaty of Peace, and that Sale approved and confirmed by their Repreſentatives? I ſay, ſold to the Houſe of *Bourbon*; for that M——— who *purchaſes* his own Eaſe and Security, by a *diſhonourable Treaty of Peace*, is as much guilty of *ſelling* the *Honour* and *Intereſt* of his *Country*, as if he had *ſold* for *ready Money*.

Happy therefore are we in the watchful Care of our Repreſentatives, who will guard us, themſelves, and their Country, againſt all ſuch M————l Ills!

N. B. *The ingenious Author of the Eſſays on the Liberty of the Preſs, will pleaſe to excuſe our breaking in upon him this Week.——Our other Correſpondents, 'tis hoped, will not take it amiſs, that we are obliged to defer making them the juſt Returns they are entitled to, for ſome Time longer. Our old Friend's laſt Diſcourſe deſerves a fuller Town.—The Verſes*, Hor. Epiſt. 16. Book I. *do not coincide with the Purpoſe of this Paper, tho' very pretty.—The Friends of Cardinal* Stuart's *Brother are deſired to remember, that this Paper is founded on Revolution Principles, and firmly attached to the preſent Royal Houſe of* Great-Britain; *which we make a Point of defending againſt the Blunders of the* Coalition, *and the Calumnies of* Priscus-Proteus, *their occaſional Defender.*

LONDON.

It is ſaid, that a Miniſter will ſet out in a few Days for the Pruſſian Court, to execute a Commiſſion of great Importance.

Tueſday an Expreſs arrived with an Account, that the 3000 Ruſſian Troops were advanced in their March as far as the Borders of Courland, which are contiguous to Poland; ſo that the News of their being entered into that Kingdom is expected by the next Meſſenger.

It's ſaid, that another Army of 3000 Ruſſians, are to be under the Direction of the Engliſh and Dutch, and who now lie in Petto ſomewhere in Moſcovy, whence they are to emerge as ſuddenly as their firſt-forth-led Champions before them have, and do even greater Feats, to the Terror and Deſtruction of the lofty Houſe of Bourbon, and all its Adherents, &c.——*Theſe are the golden Times, &c.* 'tis alſo ſaid, is to be ſung, by all Lovers of themſelves in this Nation, when this Phænomenon and its Conſequences ſhall have come forth.

There is an Account from Koninſborough, that between forty and fifty dead Bodies were thrown on Shore near Pillau; the Cloaths were the Ruſſian Regimentals, which made it beleiv'd ſome Ruſſian Troops were on board the Ship or Ships which had been caſt away in the late Storm; we may however with ſome Satisfaction aſſure ourſelves, theſe are neither of the Number of our marching nor aſſembling Protectors.

His Majeſty has ſent Orders to Mr. Burnaby, his Miniſter to the Helvetick Body, to ſecond with all his Power, the Negociation which Mynheer Van Haaren is gone thither to execute, That the Treaty for the Engagement of 12,000 Switzers may be ſpeedily concluded.

On Saturday laſt the Hon. Houſe of Commons adjourned to the 11th of January.

We hear that a Draught out of the Horſe-Guards, Horſe-Grenadiers, and the Dragoons in England, will be made this Spring to go to Flanders

We hear an Order is iſſued out for the Serjeants belonging to the Foot Guards to leave off wearing Ruffles, his Royal Highneſs having complained that he *cannot diſtinguiſh* thoſe Fellows from Colonels

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Tyrawly will go to Turin, to take the Command under the King of Sardinia, in the room of General Wentworth, deceaſed.

We hear that George Pocock, Eſq; Commander of the the Sutherland Man of War, ſucceeds the Hon. Edward Legg, Eſq; deceaſed, as Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships, ſtation'd at Barbados and the Leeward Iſlands.

Wedneſday Hugh Smithſon, Eſq; was appointed Receiver-General of the Land and Window-Tax for the County of Huntington.

Monday the ſeveral Wardmotes were held in this City, for the Choice of the Common-Council, when the former Gentlemen were moſtly returned.

In Breadſtreet Ward, Mr. Jennor, an eminent and wholeſale Grocer; and Mr. Barnard of Watling-ſtreet, were choſen in the room of Mr. Robinſon and Mr. Whywall.

In Portſoken Ward, Mr. Wilſon of the Minories is choſe in the room of Mr. Myers.

In Farringdon-within Mr. Walker of Cheapſide was returned in the room of Mr. Swaine; but a Poll was demanded by the whole Common Council of the Ward, in Favour of Mr Swaine.

We hear from Portſmouth, that on Tueſday laſt the Court Martial pronounced Sentence on Captain Fox; "Acquitting him of the Charge of Cowardice; but finding him culpable as to his Conduct, in lying inactive ſome Time, with his Mizen Topſail-a-back, and not bearing down to the Tonant, alledging Part of his Behavionr to the bad Advice of ſome of his Officers: He was therefore diſmiſs'd from the Command of the Kent."

The Court Martial conſiſted of Sir Peter Warren, Preſident; Rear Admirals, Oſborne, Forbes and Chambers; Captains Martin, Parry, Harriſon, Brett, Jelſe, Keppel, Delangley, Weſt, Dennis, and Pretten.

We alſo hear, that Captain Smith Callis, Commander of the Oxford, will be tried next at his own Requeſt.

And that immediately after, two Officers of the Kent will be tried.

A Court Martial is ordered to be held on board the Culloden Man of War at the Nore, to enquire into the Cauſe of the Loſs of the Portſmouth Store-ſhip.

Thurſday the 10th Inſt. one M'Lure, alias M'Cure, was tried at Hicks's Hall on an Indictment on the late Act of Parliament for coining Half-pence; and after a Trial of ſeveral Hours, the Jury brought him in Guilty. The Judgment of the Court was, That he ſhould be fined 1s. and ſtand committed to his Majeſty's Jail of Newgate for two Years.

Laſt Saturday one John Mitchell was committed to Colcheſter Jail, for robbing James Cornwarth, Eſq; the Day before, on Epping-Foreſt, of Seventeen Guineas, in a Purſe. He was taken at Dagenham the ſame Night with the Purſe and Money about him; and has impeach'd ſeveral of the Gang.

On Tueſday Night a Gentleman on Horſeback was attacked on Cambridge-Heath by a Highwayman well mounted, who robbed him of his Watch and Money.

A few Days ago two Gentlemen were attack'd on Houuſlow-Heath by three Highwaymen well mounted, who robbed them of Six Guineas and their Watches, and after wiſhing them a good Journey, returned them a Crown to drink their Healths at the next Inn, adding, that if they had Time they would come and join Company with them.

Laſt Friday Mr. Henton a Hoſier in Thames-Street, was drowned in ſwimming over Ford-Water, near Hadley in Eſſex: His Horſe was ſoon after found grazing in the Fields near Hadley, with his Bags on his Back.

Friday ſe'nnight the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery at Guildhall, viz. No. 26,827, of 2000 l. 17,107, of 500 l. 46,680, 7,178, and 33,461, of 100 l. each.

This Day ſe'nnight the followidg Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. No 38,519, 21,536, and 12,134, 100 l. each.

Monday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. No. 40,901, 2000 l. 818, 15,844, 9,285, 1,368, 35,200, 12,545, 39,528, and 18,487, 100 l. each.

Tueſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 13,851, of 2000 l. 43,976, and 13,436, of 1000 l. each; 10,634, 18,195, 28,508, 8,937, 11,818, 40,475, and 14,395, of 100 l. each.

Wedneſday No. 43,537, was drawn a Prize of 10,000 l. No. 19,680, and 27,543, 1000 l. each; No. 39,731, 20,433, 3,193, 614, 9,383, and 21,478, 100 l. each.

Thurſday Morning the Drawing of the State Lottery was finiſh'd at Guidhall, when Number 4,554 was drawn a Prize of 500 l. 24,381, 24,923 of 100 l. each, and 5,818 of 1000 l. as the laſt drawn Ticket.

Monday Samuel Auſtin the Smuggler, was carried in a Cart from Newgate about Nine o'Clock, attended by a Party of Foot Guards, and executed at Tyburn, after which his Body was carried and hanged in Chains, purſuant to his Sentence.

'Tis ſaid, that Serjeant Smith, who was executed a few Days ago in Hyde Park, has left fifteen Widows to bemoan his untimely Death.

We are aſſured, that old Glenbucket, who was ſo often mentioned in the late Rebellion, died lately in the City of Paris.

There is a Report, that ſome Veſſels from France have lately been on the Coaſt of Scotland, to take in ſeveral Rebels who eſcaped the Battle of Culloden, and who are, if they land ſafely in France, to be incorporated into the Scotch Regiments in the Service of that Crown.

Two of our Men of War, ſent by Vice Admiral Byng to the Levant Seas, for the Protection of the India Trade in thoſe Parts, fell in with ſeven rich Merchant Ships, bound for Turkey, three of which they took, and one of them has on board upwards of two hundred Bales of Cloth.

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitt's, dated Oct. 18.

"It is a lamentable Condition we are in, that tho' we have ſo many Men of War upon the Station, hardly a Veſſel can come ſafe to us. 'Tis ſaid we have not leſs than twelve Men of War between Barbadoes and theſe Iſlands, and yet the Sea ſwarms with Privateers. Doctor M'Million tells me that in leſs than 24 Hours after they were taken, in the Glaſgow, Gould, from Africa, they ſpoke with five French Privateers more. There are now between Fifty and Sixty, fitted out at Martinico and Gardeloup only; and yet one would think if proper Care was taken, they could not ſtir with Safety, or carry any Prize into Port."

We are informed that ſome Intelligence having reached France ſeveral Months ago, not very favourable to the Conduct of M. de Bourdenaye, during his Expedition in the Eaſt-Indies; it was ſuſpected that he would not be over haſty in his Return; and accordingly it is ſaid, that after embarking his Wife, and the beſt Part of his Effects, on board a Ship bound for Liſbon, and ſending his Squadron to Martinico, he thought fit to retire himſelf to the Iſland of St. Euſtatia, which belongs to the Dutch, where it is thought he will remain till he has an Account of a Rupture between the States, and the King his Maſter, and will then endeavour to find a Paſſage on board ſome Ship of Force, belonging to their High Mightineſſes, bound for Europe, and ſo take Shelter in their Dominions.

We have an Account from Aix in Province, that the Governor of the Iſland of St. Marguerite has been lately brought there before a Council of War, to anſwer for his Bahaviour in ſurrendering that Iſland, and the Fortreſs therein. After a full Hearing, he was declared guilty, and the following Sentence paſſed upon him, viz. That he ſhall loſe his Rank as a Gentleman, and have his Arms expunged. That the Order of St. Lewis ſhall be torn from his Neck, in Sight of the Garriſon, and that he ſhall Suffer ten Years Impriſonment in the Fortreſs where he commanded, and in the very Room where he ſigned the Capitulation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Dec. 15. The Corpſe of the late Honourable Henry Medley, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Squadrons in the Mediterranean, who died at Savona the 5th of Auguſt, was brought here laſt Week, and after lying in State ſome Time, was interr'd with great Funeral Pomp in the Chancel of Belfrey Church, that being the Pariſh where he was born.

Briſtol, Dec. 19. A few Days ago one Mr. Thomas, of this City, was robbed near Slough, in the London Road, of his Watch and Money. When he came to his Inn he requeſted the Maſter thereof to lend him ſome Arms and Aſſiſtance; and purſuing the Highwaymen about 15 Miles, fortunately came up with them; they ſeiz'd one but the other got off. The Perſon ſeiz'd had the Watch upon him, and is ſince committed.

Norwich, Dec. 19. In the hard Gale on the 1ſt Inſt the Carolina of Yarmouth, William Twiſt Maſter, laden with Corn for Rotterdam, foundered on the Coaſt of Holland: The Maſter and Crew took to the Boat, and ſeeing a Veſſel at a little Diſtance made for it, and with much Difficulty got on board, and ſhe proved to be a Lynn Veſſel that had lately been taken by a French Privateer, who had taken out the Maſter and ſeveral of the Men, and Part of the Privateer's Crew, were carrying her to Dunkirk; but they not being acquainted with the Coaſt, and unſkilful Navigators, deſired Capt Twiſt to take Charge of the Veſſel, and carry her whither he thought proper into a Place of Safety; accordingly he ſteered for the Maes, and carried her up to the Brill, and acquainted the Magiſtrates with his Proceedings, and they immediately took the Veſſel into their Poſſeſſion for the Proprietors.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 14. Laſt Wedneſday a Highland Soldier, lately come from Flanders, accidentally met in the Street with a Cadie, both deaf and dumb, who began to gaze at him, and make a guttural Noiſe, which the Highlandman taking highly amiſs, and imagining he was endeavouring to affront him, drew his Claymore, and cut the Lad moſt deſperately. He was immediately ſeiz'd and carried Priſoner to the City Guard. 'Tis hoped, however, he will recover.

Laſt Week James Hay, lately come to reſide here from the North, having conceiv'd Malice againſt his Wife, attempted to cut her Throat, but as there were ſome Neighbours with her in the Houſe, at the Time he had a Mind to put this his cruel Deſign in Execution, he call'd her to the Door; the Woman obſerving his hand lifted up, with a Knife in it, turn'd quickly about for her Preſervation, upon which he thruſt it in ſeveral Inches into her Shoulder, and made his Eſcape. The Woman ſever'd, and died Yeſterday.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec 12. Laſt Thurſday Night died, univerſally regretted by all who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance, at his Lodgings in William-Street, Dr. Valeſius Walker, a Gentleman of great Eminence in his Profeſſion.

Laſt Monday died Lambert Bayley, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, a Gentleman of a fair Character.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LOW COUNTRIES.

Hague, Dec. 16, *O. S.* The States General have publiſhed a Placard, dated the 30th paſt, by which they ordain, that all Sailors which be taken on board French Privateers, in any of their Waters or Arms of the Sea, or upon their Coaſt, ſhall be put to Death, unleſs it be made appear, that they were driven there by Streſs of Weather. Their High Mightineſſes have likewiſe, by another Placard, forbidding all their Subjects, and Foreigners who reſide among them, to carry any contraband Goods into France, on Pain of being declared Enemies of the State, &c. The Affairs relating to the approaching Congreſs at Aix la Chapelle have lately taken a favourable Turn: The Difficulties which were raiſed about the reſpective Paſſports are remov'd; and the Court of Verſailles conſents to grant them in the Manner they are deſired.

Hague, Dec. 17. *O. S.* We have ſome private Letters from Hamburgh, which ſay that the Great Mogul has entered Perſia with an Army of three hundred thouſand Men.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Dec. 1. *O. S.* The Commiſſion appointed to try Mr. Springer ſat this Day, and the Priſoner being brought into Court, under a Guard of eight Soldiers, Sentence was prononced againſt him to the following Effect, viz. "That tho' he ſhould obtain the Favour of his Life, his Name nevertheleſs ſhould be poſted up upon the Gallows: That he ſhould be a cloſe Priſoner as long as he lives at Marſtrand, and that before his Impriſonment he ſhould ſtand in the Pillory two Hours at Stockholm, and do the ſame as long in every Town thro' which he is to paſs to Marſtrand."

ITALY.

Genoa, Nov. 28 *O. S.* On the 22d four Veſſels arrived here with ſome French and Corſican Recruites; they left Calvi in Corſica the 15th, in Company with thirty-ſix other Veſſels, having on board 1500 French and Spaniards, deſtined for the Port of Spezzia. We have ſince received Advice that they were all happily landed at Porto Fino, Seſtri, and other Ports.

BANKRUPTS.

William Winckles, of the Hay Market, in the Pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Lockſmith and Ironmonger.

Edmond Tooms, of Newport Pagnell, in the County of Bucks, Carrier and Chapman.

A Sincere well-diſpoſed Perſon, and Conſultor of Safety in Matters of the higheſt Moment, being willing to ſubmit to the ſevereſt Scourgings when neceſſary to *prevent* Sin; is much in Want of a Friend, that will honeſtly execute the ſame as often as Occaſion requires: If the Acceptance proceeds from a Parity of Sentiments, from one that will both give and take, 'twill be much more agreeable; but if from Motives leſs worthy, the Good will not be refuſed, nor the Submiſſion denied, if the Perſon refuſes not to diſcover his Name and Place of Abode, and is not of an infamous Character. Any Perſon ſo charitably diſpoſed, will be gratefully waited on, having a few Days Notice, by ſending a Line directed to A. B. at Warwick Coffeehouſe in Warwick-ſtreet, near Golden-ſquare, St. James's.

N. B. Letters will not be enquired for after the Expiration of two Days.—No Security for Secrecy, in the Penitent's Power to grant, will be denied.

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On Monday the 9th, Tueſday 10th, Wedneſday 11th, Friday 13th, Monday 16th, Wedneſday 18th, and Thurſday the 19th Days of March, 1746-7. on the laſt of which Days, Judgment of High-Treaſon was given againſt him.

☞ In theſe Proceedings are contained, the only True and Genuine SPEECHES and LETTERS of SIMON Lord LOVAT; and whoever ſhall preſume to print or publiſh them, or any Part of them, will be guilty of a Contempt and Breach of Privilege, and be proſecuted accordingly.

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Is now ſold (Mr. ISTEN, Bookſeller, at the Golden Rail, in Fleetſtreet being dead) by CHARLES CORBETT, Bookſeller, at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleetſtreet, and by HENRY COOK under the Royal Exchange. Price Bound 3s. 6d.

The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Stranguries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 20000 Bottles have been ſold ſince April 1734, that they were firſt publiſh'd.

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovelaid Diſorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicines were preſcrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obſtinate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harraſs'd with Electuaries, Boluſſes, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3s. 6d each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son-in Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3s 6d

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PARALYTICON SEU ANIMA NERVORUM.

A ſtupendous Chymical Eſſence which infallibly cures the PALSY, and all other Nervous Diſeaſes.

THE very firſt Doſe of it (a few Drops only) inſtantly penetrates the inmoſt Receſſes of the minuteſt Nerves, and darting all moſt as quick as Lightning through the whole human Syſtem, diffuſes kindly Warmth and genial Comfort to the weaken'd Limbs, and all Parts of the Body, and affords immediate ſenſible Relief in the moſt obſtinate Palſy, and all Paralytick Affects, Shaking, Trembling, Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and Weakneſs, whether univerſal, or of particular Parts only, or whether lately contracted, or of many Years Continuance.

And as the very firſt Doſe makes an apparent demonſtrable Amendment, ſo the continuing it for a ſhort Time, as ſurely accompliſhes a perfect Cure, not only of the moſt grievous Palſy or Reſolution of the Sinews, but alſo of their Cramp-like Contractions, ſhrinking of the Nerves, and all other nervous Complaints whatever, and than it Perſons of either Sex, or of any Age, and whether occaſioned by preceeding Illneſſes, faſt Living, hard Drinking, long Courſes of Phyſick, great Colds, or exceſſive Fatigues either of Mind or Body.

Words cannot ſufficiently expreſs the uncommon, the unparallel'd Efficacy of this great Medicine, as all who take it, frankly acknowledge; and its vaſtly ſuperior Excellency to all other Remedies, may be more ſecurely rely'd on, for the abſolute Cure of the Palſy, and all Paralytick Affects, and Nervous Indiſpoſitions, than the celebrated Cortex is for Intermittents.

It rectifies all Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, creates an Appetite procures a good Digeſtion, enriches the Blood, reſtores the natural Vigour and ſteady Uſe of the Limbs, and ſtrengthens the enfeebled Joints, Muſcles, Tendons, Ligaments, and whole Habit to an immenſe Degree. It is alſo very pleaſant to take; is comforting and cordial to the Stomach and Bowels, and for Safety might be given to the youngeſt Infant. It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at Mr. Radford's Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with printed Directions at large.

Theſe are the *Gnawing* WORMS,

THAT Keep Perſons (and moſtly Children) in ſuch an Ill State of Health, that No Body can Tell What They Ail, Till after their EATING only ONE, or 2, of the Famous Little SUGAR PLUMS, They See Theſe WORMS to Come VISIBLY, Away,

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In the CLOSE STOOL, After They are *Voided*,

And, In TWO Days only, Have been Quite WELL,

Whereas, Before, They were always Ailing. Price, 12d. a Dozen. Or, Any Perſon may Buy ONE Only Single PLUM, for a PENNY, for a Child. Or, 2, or 3, Or, what they pleaſe, of them.——Or, SIX Dozen for 5s. For Charitable Ladies, and Others, in the Country, to Give Away, to their Poor Neighbours, for Themſelves, and their Sick Children.

Sold At Mr. BURCHELL's, At the Sign of the Famous ANODYNE NECCLACE, and of the SUGAR PLUMS, and thoſe Filthy Ugly WORMS, in a Large GILT FRAME, Affixt to it, in LONG-ACRE, Next Drury-Lane.——London.——Where is GIVEN GRATIS,

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It is GIVEN Gratis to ANY One, in LONG-ACRE.

Families, ſo Vaſtly Like theſe SUGAR PLUMS,——That

VERY, Very Few, that Come for this NEW ALMANACK, But, ALSO, Ask At the Same Time, (To Save the Trouble of Coming, Or Sending Again, for them) for Some (Tho' it be but ONE, or TWO only) of theſe Rare Little SUGAR PLUMS, to Take Home, With them.

BUT, Beware not only of thoſe COUNTERFEITS that are At the Royal Exchange, But alſo NOW, of Buying Any NECKLACES, Sugar Plums, Or Any Other of the Original Author's Remedies, ſtill, At the Old Place, At Temple-Bar, Becauſe his ANODYNE NECKLACES, SUGAR PLUMS, and Other Remedies, having been Above 30 Years Sold There, Many Perſons may ſtill Go There for them, as they Uſed to do But, They are deſired to Take Notice, That COUNTERFEITS are Now CRAFTILY Placed by the ſame Perſon, from the Royal Exchange, to be Sold There, To CATCH Thoſe Cuſtomers for ANODYNE NECKLACES, &c. who Know Nothing of their being Removed Entirely from Thence, to LONG ACRE, where, You'll be ſure to have no COUNTERFEITS.

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